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Country programme document

Chile

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Chile is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,250,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $10,600,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

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Programme rationale

1. Chile has a population of approximately 18.1 million, and some 25 per cent are children.[1] A large number of children (12 per cent) belong to indigenous groups.[2] While Chile has universal birth registration, the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2015 expressed concern because some children born in Chile to parents with irregular migrant status are denied birth registration. In 2014, a total of 411,000 migrants were registered as residents in the country and approximately 21 per cent of them were children.[3]

2. Chile is a high-income country that has seen sustained growth in gross domestic product per capita — 5 per cent between 1990 and 2015.[4] In 2010, it joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In 2015, Chile ranked 38 in the Human Development Index. The country has made good progress in child health and in education. In 2015, 0.5 per cent of under-five children were underweight and child mortality rate at 8 per 1,000 live births.[5] All births were attended by qualified personnel. The education system offers universal access at both primary and secondary levels and has a 95 per cent primary completion rate.[6]

3. While Chile is to be commended for reducing poverty, from 29 per cent to 12 per cent between 2006 and 2015[7] challenges remain in ensuring that no child is left behind during implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Significant inequalities persist, rendering Chile the most unequal country in the OECD.[8] Children are almost twice as likely as adults to be poor, as 23 per cent live in multidimensional poverty.[9] Some child population groups are at greater disadvantage than others. For example, 31 per cent of indigenous children and 34 per cent of migrant children live in multidimensional poverty, compared with 22 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, of non-indigenous and non-migrant children.[10] Despite significant advances made in social protection policies and programmes, such as the Intersectoral System of Social Protection, bottlenecks remain in coverage. Though in 2015 there were 173,855 households in extreme poverty,[11] only 26 per cent of them received social protection benefits. Financial resources remain limited, and policies and preconditions for receiving benefits are rather restrictive.

4. Chile stands out for its commitment to early childhood development (ECD) and its flagship child protection system for vulnerable families, Chile Crece Contigo, one of two subsystems of its Intersectoral System of Social Protection. Yet, inclusion of children in ECD services also shows bottlenecks and barriers. For example, 78 per cent of children aged 4 and 5 of the bottom quintile attend preschool, compared with 89 per cent of those in the top quintile.[12] The prevalence of developmental delays also indicates disparities. Children in the lowest income decile are 5 times more likely to experience developmental

[1] National Statistics Institute, 2016.
[2] Ministry of Social Development, Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN), 2015.
[3] Immigration Department, 2014. The age range considers up to 19 years.
[4] World Bank, 2016.
[5] World Bank, 2015.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ministry of Social Development, CASEN, 2015.
[8] World Bank, 2015.
[9] CASEN, 2015.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.

delays than children living in the wealthiest decile.[13] More boys than girls show delays (7 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively), and more indigenous children than non-indigenous children (9 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively).[14] Additional barriers persist, largely because Chile lacks a family-centred policy that promotes an adequate standard of living and child development from the early years.

5. Despite its achievements in education, Chile experiences bottlenecks in access to quality education for all and in learning outcomes. A 2015 study showed that nearly half of 15-year-old students tested did not reach a basic level in the mathematics exam,[15] and in a national standardized mathematics test, 79 per cent did not achieve expected levels.[16] Social exclusion plays a role in this. Another 2015 study showed that students belonging to the highest-income quintiles obtained significantly higher scores on a regular basis than those from the poorest quintiles.[17]

6. Disparities also affect children with disabilities. Of the 6 per cent of all children aged 2 to 17 with some form of disability, 8 per cent belong to the first quintile and 4 per cent belong to the fifth.[18] Half of all students with disabilities aged 14 to 17 do not attend secondary education.[19] The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern regarding the availability of inclusive education and occupational training. It noted the persistent discriminatory attitudes and practices affecting children and adolescents according to their immigrant status or indigenous origin, their gender and sexual orientation and their status as living with disabilities. Girls continue to face gender-based discrimination, owing to the persistence of adverse and traditional attitudes and norms.

7. More than 1 in 5 students in primary and secondary education reported having experienced violence in schools, while more than 24 per cent reported having perpetrated it.[20] In addition, 7 out of 10 children aged 13–14 years reported having experienced violence at home. More than half claimed to have experienced physical violence; more than 20 per cent psychological and 9 per cent sexual violence. Of the latter, 75 per cent were girls. A total of 40 per cent of all reported victims claimed to have witnessed violence between their caregivers.[21] In 2015 the *Servicio Nacional de Menores* (SENAME) noted that 42 per cent of all children attended to by the institution were there because of sexual abuse and violence.[22]

8. The issue of violence against children is hindered by the fact that Chile lacks a law prohibiting all forms of violence, as well as coordinated prevention and response services through a referral system. Moreover, there is no centralised data collection and information system allowing for adequate monitoring and evidence-based decision-making. Further evidence on the drivers of violence is necessary to ascertain which barriers related to cultural and social norms that can lead to harmful practices and to a culture of silence and acceptance.[23]

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[13] Ministry of Social Development, Encuesta Longitudinal de Primera Infancia (ELPI), 2012.
[14] Ibid.
[15] PISA, 2015.
[16] Ministry of Education, Sistema de Medición de la Calidad de la Educación (SIMCE), 2015.
[17] UNESCO, Tercer Estudio Regional Comparativo y Explicativo (TERCE), 2015.
[18] Ministry of Social Development, Segundo Estudio Nacional de Discapacidad, 2015.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ministry of the Interior and Admark, 2014.
[21] UNICEF Chile, 2012.
[22] SENAME, Anuario Estadistico 2015.
[23] Situation Analysis (SITAN) (pending publication – 2017).

9. The situation of children in conflict with the law also requires attention. In 2015, 3 per cent of all crimes were committed by adolescents, corresponding to a total of 44,663 cases.[24] Of the adolescents involved, 19,430 (89 per cent male) were attended by SENAME for violating the law.[25] Between 2009 and 2012, 38 per cent of these adolescents were re-offenders within the first 12 months, and 52 per cent after two years.[26] While Chile has made progress in this area, barriers remain in relation to the legal and policy framework and to the capacity of the judicial system to respond according to international standards.

10. Chile currently has a law on adolescent criminal responsibility, juvenile detention centres, and some specialized institutions within the judicial system. The high rates of recidivism suggest that rather than placing focus on prevention, the system still displays a punitive approach. The use of deprivation of liberty including lengthy periods of pre-trial detention,[27] was noted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. This is related to the lack of specialization of the judicial system. The use of mediation and conflict resolution is also limited, largely because of barriers associated with social and cultural beliefs, built on the assumption that detention is the only effective measure.[28] More actions are needed to further promote assisted liberty, community service, and educational programmes, among others.[29]

11. While Chile has seen a decrease in the number of children without parental care during the last few years, some 14,245 are still in residential care.[30] The lack of adequate social protection and other preventive measures place nearly 9 per cent of children at risk of losing parental care.[31] Children living in poverty and with caregivers who lack employment, education and good health are among those most vulnerable.[32] Rather than systematically supporting families to strengthen and maintain their parental capacities, the system often separates children from their families and places them in large institutions for extended periods of time as a result of a court order, as a measure of first resort.[33] Two notable barriers to improving the situation are the lack of specialization of family judges and lack of a strategy to deinstitutionalize children and place them in family-based care.

12. Chile has advanced in the generation of data to monitor child rights. However, barriers exist in relation to the type and quality of data collected. The country still experiences information gaps on key child indicators. Methodological discrepancies exist between national and international systems to collect child statistics. Additional efforts are needed to establish an integrated information system that includes statistics disaggregated by age, sex, gender identity, disability, ethnicity and socioeconomic and migratory status. This would allow the country to better design evidence-based intersectoral policies and programmes for children throughout the life cycle as well as to monitor progress towards achieving international and national child-related goals such as the Sustainable

[24] Ministerio Público, 2016.
[25] SENAME, Anuario Estadistico, 2015.
[26] SENAME, (2015), Reincidencia de jovenes infractores de Ley RPA.
[27] National Defender Public Office, 2016.
[28] SITAN (pending publication – 2017).
[29] World Bank, 2016.
[30] SENAME, Anuario Estadistico, 2015.
[31] MIDE UC y OBSERVA, (2012). Informe final. Un diagnóstico del sistema de cuidados alternativos del Estado de Chile. Santiago: Escuela de Psicologia UC.
[32] Ibid.
[33] Espejo, N., and Lathrop, F., "Los derechos de los niños, una orientación y un limite—Hacia un rediseño normativo del Sistema de Protección especial de derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Chile". Santiago: Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), 2015.

Development Goals. It would allow a special focus on highlighting the inequities experienced by the most vulnerable groups.

13. The geographic location and natural characteristics of Chile, as well as the threat of climate change, make its territory vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, droughts and intense rainfall that cause flooding and landslides. While the Government has solid experience and capacity to respond to emergencies, lessons learned suggest the need to further strengthen capacities to respond in a child-sensitive and child-focused manner.

14. Over the past five years, the joint work of the Government and UNICEF has significantly helped to advance the child rights agenda in the country and achieve many results by overcoming some of the key barriers and bottlenecks. UNICEF has played a strategic role in supporting the Government in building a rights-based legal and policy framework for children that includes a 10-year National Strategy for Childhood and a Draft Children's Act in its final stages of discussions in Parliament.

15. Notwithstanding the country's high income and levels of resources, UNICEF remains essential in the country to provide technical assistance based on global strategies proven effective and aligned with international standards. UNICEF is uniquely positioned in Chile as the trusted child rights agency, with a comprehensive view of the issues facing children and the ability to work simultaneously with all relevant sectors of the Government, civil society, private sector and the United Nations family.

16. The past few years of collaborative efforts have served to confirm that UNICEF's strategic views remain valid: continuous efforts are required to strengthen the protection system through rights-based laws and policies and inter-sectoral coordination and information mechanisms; the reduction of family and child vulnerability should be at the centre of protection policies and programmes; and all segments of society need to have a stronger role towards the realization of child rights.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The proposed programme of cooperation aims to advance the efforts of Chile towards the sustained realisation of children's rights in the country and to support promotion of the well-being of children beyond its borders. Guided by the principles of human rights and equity, and using a gender and intercultural lens, the programme will strive to create new, and build on existing opportunities (a) for children to learn and develop in safe and nurturing environments, and (b) for communities and families to exercise their protective roles so that no child is left behind. The programme is based on the premise that (a) legal and policy frameworks are comprehensive and comply with international obligations, and that intersectoral coordination mechanisms are in place, (b) children and families have equal access to quality services, and (c) children and all segments of society take an active role in promoting protecting and respecting child rights.

18. The programme is aligned with the vision of the National Policy for Childhood 2015–2025[34] whereby children are able to exercise their rights throughout the life cycle without any distinction based on place of origin, sex, ethnicity, gender identity or other factors. The planned results will contribute to progress made by Chile towards the 2030 Agenda and

[34] www.consejominfancia.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/POLITICA-2015-2025_versionweb.pdf

Sustainable Development Goals: no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, peace, justice and strong institutions and partnerships for the goals. The programme will also continue to contribute towards the results of the UNDAF 2015–2018 in all four outcome areas: Social and Economic Development, Consolidation of Democratic Processes and Policy Reforms, Environmental Sustainability and Risk Management, and Strengthening South-South Cooperation.

19. In defining the programme priorities along with the Government and partners, UNICEF was guided by three main factors. The first is that Chile has made significant efforts towards strengthening the protection system through comprehensive legal and policy reform processes. Such efforts will require continuous support in the coming programme. Despite the high levels of service coverage achieved, further attention needs to be paid to promoting greater inclusion of the most disadvantaged and to facilitating better coordination and integration among sectors. Finally, it was acknowledged that Chile remains challenged in relation to societal perceptions and beliefs regarding child rights, a major hindrance towards their valorization and consequent fulfilment.

20. Effective partnerships will be essential to the achievement of the strategic objectives. The Government is the main partner through its line ministries and agencies responsible for the priority areas. Greater emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of civil society to advocate for child rights and to collaborate in the implementation of key strategies. Partnerships will also continue to be fostered with academia and regional and international organizations to facilitate knowledge exchange and South-South and triangular cooperation, avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring that common objectives are achieved effectively and efficiently.

21. The private sector will play a critical role in the programme: implementing partners in their capacity as service providers; child rights advocates within and beyond corporations, in line with corporate social responsibility policies, the National Plan of Business and Human Rights and with the Child Rights and Business Principles;[35] and major financial contributors towards local fundraising efforts. The efforts of UNICEF Chile in local private sector fundraising is expected to grow considerably throughout the programme.

22. In line with the national strategies[36] and the global UNICEF Gender Action Plan, the programme will contribute to the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence, implementation of gender responsive early childhood development/education programmes and to supporting gender-responsive legislation and policies related to social protection, child budgeting and child-rights monitoring.

Equity and social inclusion

23. This programme component aims to address bottlenecks and barriers related to the legal and policy frameworks, access to quality services, and data and resources that prevent the equitable realization of child rights in social protection, ECD and education. This component is also related to the component on child protection and justice and bottlenecks that prevent the protection of children at risk or victims of violence, without parental care, or in contact and in conflict with the law.

[35] www.unicef.org/csr/12.htm.
[36] www.minmujeryeg.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ProgramaMB.pdf.

24. The long-term vision of success for this component is that by 2022, children, particularly those in situations of disadvantage, benefit from coordinated policies and programmes, have increased access to integrated social services, and have their rights increasingly monitored. This result will be achieved if: (a) government institutions have increased capacity to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the integrated protection of children and the social protection of children and families, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; (b) children and their families benefit from parenting services and programmes as part of integrated early childhood development services at the local level; (c) low-achievement schools address violence, and promote participatory, inclusive and quality education; and (d) the Government has increased capacity to monitor child rights and to generate disaggregated child-related data and evidence.

25. The component will support the Government's ongoing efforts towards strengthening its protection system through the various legal, policy and institutional reform processes. Notwithstanding the progress Chile has made towards creating an enabling environment for children, further legislation and policy are still required so that children can benefit from a comprehensive and integrated system. These reforms are related, among others, to the enactment and implementation of a Draft Children's Act,[17] a law establishing a coordinating entity for child-related policies at ministerial level,[18] and a law regulating resource allocation for service providers.[19] These laws aim to guarantee all children their right to learning and development and to an adequate standard of living. They also aim to secure the right to protection from any harm and to a family environment. The laws are currently at various stages of discussion in Parliament and are expected to be adopted by in the coming years.

26. Also related to this process is the Plan of Action of the National Strategy for Childhood expected to be adopted in 2017. UNICEF will support its implementation and monitoring from a rights approach. The Government has been engaged in education sector reform so that issues around equity and quality, pedagogical practices, and decentralisation can be adequately addressed. Additional commitment has been made towards the reform of social protection policies, including the redesign of *Seguridades y Oportunidades*, (one of the two subsystems of the Intersectoral System of Social Protection) in order to include a rights-based approach and an increase in coverage. The expansion of *Chile Crece Contigo* to include children up to 10 years of age (instead of up to age 4) and the development of an integrated family-focused policy are commitments identified by the Government. The latter aims to promote an adequate standard of living for families and to support enhanced childhood development that is based on the principle of nurturing care. These policies will contribute towards strengthening the protective role of families and reducing child vulnerability to violence and to being in conflict with the law or without parental care.

27. In parallel, this component will support the Government to establish an integrated information system that will allow the monitoring every child's trajectory from 0 to 18 years of age through the system. This will be enabled by the national registry number given

[17] www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=10729&prmBoletin=10315-18

[18] www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=10727&prmBoletin=10314-06

[19] www.leychile.cl/Consulta/m/norma_plana?idNorma=240374&org=bleyes_t%3Fi_n%3DXX1%26nro_ley%3D20032%26orga%3D%26f_pub%3D

to every resident in the country. In turn, government officials will have access to centralised data to further policy and decision-making for service provision and resource allocation.

28. Inequities regarding access to quality ECD and education services will also be addressed. To enhance the protective role of parents and caregivers and to increase coverage of quality services, an integrated parenting programme will be piloted in three selected municipalities and evaluated for scaling up. The programme will seek to improve parental skills in coordination with health, education, social and child protection services. The aim is to foster nurturing care and thereby reduce developmental delays, violent discipline, and existing gaps between the most and least disadvantaged.

29. The component will promote inclusive and participatory education policies and programmes at the local level to improve learning outcomes in low-achievement schools, so that the most disadvantaged children receive quality education, including through innovative learning methodologies. Efforts will be made to reduce violence and enhance educational outcomes by promoting the principles of peace, tolerance, equality and mutual respect through the implementation of *convivencia* policies and of programmes promoting life skills, and social and emotional skills. Space will also be created for adolescent participation and promotion of child rights.

30. Finally, regarding child rights monitoring and evidence-generation, this component will support the expansion of the national statistical information system for better monitoring of rights and for monitoring every child's trajectory through the system. The current design needs to be aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and include all rights. In promoting the implementation of this system, UNICEF will work towards its consolidation among relevant stakeholders so that it is a centralized and single mechanism. Capacity will be transferred to the Government to monitor national budgets for children.

31. The following strategies will be applied: policy and advocacy dialogue for the development and strengthening of laws and policies as part of the integrated protection system; generation and dissemination of evidence through studies, surveys and others to support evidence-based policy development and implementation of pilot programmes; facilitating the monitoring of child rights as well as budgeting in this area; development of institutional capacities to implement policies and programmes based on evidence; communication for development to enable community, family and adolescent engagement, in particular in the implementation of parenting, life skills, and social emotional skills, and adolescent participation programmes; South-South and triangular cooperation to exchange experience and learn from similar contexts.

Child protection and justice

32. This programme component aims to address bottlenecks and barriers related to the legal and policy frameworks, coordinated services and social and behavioural change in order to enhance the protection of children at risk or who are victims of violence, without parental care, and in contact and in conflict with the law. The outcomes and outputs of this component are complementary to those in the component on equity and inclusion. Results will be enhanced through the strengthening of the overall protection system and its legal, policy and institutional framework. This includes the Draft Children's Act and the National Plan for the National Strategy for Childhood. The component aims to further prevent violence against children and children from coming into conflict with the law, as well as child and family strengthening and the prevention of placement of children in residential

care will also be enhanced through the outcomes related to: increased access to comprehensive parenting programmes, inclusive and integrated social protection services, and inclusive and participatory quality education.

33. The long-term vision of success for this component is that by 2022, children, particularly those at risk and those who are victims of violence, who are without parental care and who are in contact and in conflict with the law, benefit from a specialised legal, policy and institutional framework and have access to coordinated prevention and response services. This result will be achieved once: (a) government institutions have increased capacity to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the specialised protection of children in compliance with international standards; (b) the police and justice sector have increased capacity to provide services to protect children who are victims of violence, without parental care, and in contact and in conflict with the law, in three selected municipalities; and (c) society values positive discipline towards children, the child's right to live in a family environment and restorative justice.

34. Through this component, the programme will continue to support the Government in strengthening legal and policy frameworks, but with a focus on specialized protection. While the country counts on legal provisions on violence against children within and outside of the family, the current framework does not cover all forms of violence in all settings, leaving important gaps. While quality response services for child victims are available, there is limited coordination and integration among them. Advocacy and technical assistance need to be directed to all branches of government so that a referral system for victims can be developed through legislation, and implemented through policy. An integrated information and data mechanism for child victims of violence is also required to monitor the child's trajectory through the system and to allow sectors to make use of the same data, avoiding double-counting.

35. Support will be provided for reforming the legal and policy framework for children without parental care and in need of special protection, given the significant number of children still placed in large institutions for extended periods of time. This effort includes technical revisions of laws defining specialised services and alternative care, and the development and implementation of a long-term national strategy aiming to prevent separation of children from their families and their placement in residential care and to deinstitutionalizing children through family reintegration or placement in family-based alternative care.

36. From a legal and policy standpoint, additional efforts need to be made to strengthen the current legislative framework on justice for children so that it is fully aligned with international standards. Amendments to legislation are required for greater emphasis on crime prevention, on the application of alternative measures and on restorative justice. Aligned with these efforts is the need to develop, implement and monitor child-sensitive and child-friendly protocols and standards for the police and justice sectors for children in conflict and in contact with the law, reinforcing the structural and functional specialization requirements in these sectors. This is in consideration of the important levels of excessive placement of children in detention centres, including lengthy pretrial detention. Such protocols and standards, along with the establishment of mechanisms for mediation and conflict resolution, will be piloted in three municipalities. These models will be evaluated for their effectiveness and eventual scaling up.

37. A communication strategy will be developed to promote social change in the use of violent discipline and in societal perception of children in conflict with the law and without parental care. Mass-media communication and behavioural change approaches, as well as adolescent participation, will be key to achieving a desired shift in attitude and behaviour. The component will forge partnerships with young people, considering their potential as agents of change and as future contributors of resources to these efforts.

38. Other strategies will also be applied: policy and advocacy dialogue for the development, and strengthening of laws of the child protection system; generation and dissemination of evidence through studies, surveys and others mechanisms to support evidence-based policy development and implementation of pilot programmes; development of institutional capacities to implement protocols and standards and to allow for the specialisation of the police and justice sectors; communication for development to enable community, family and adolescent engagement, in particular in the implementation of the communication strategy for social and behavioural change; South-South and triangular cooperation to exchange experience and learn from similar contexts.

Programme effectiveness

39. This component will support all activities relating to programme implementation and management, including technical and strategic assistance. It covers the cost of programme coordination and cross-cutting issues, such as programme performance-monitoring, fundraising, advocacy and communication, gender mainstreaming and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Equity and social inclusion	2 200	5 500	7 700
Child protection and justice	1 000	3 100	4 100
Programme effectiveness	1 050	2 000	3 050
Total	**4 250**	**10 600**	**14 850**

Programme and risk management

40. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

41. The Ministry of Social Development will coordinate planning and monitoring of the country programme with line ministries and departments responsible for implementation and management of programmes. Provincial and municipal administrations, along with relevant departments, will be responsible for programme collaboration at the local level. Progress towards results will be monitored annually.

42. UNICEF will enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the programme by strengthening its emphasis on management for results and by monitoring programmatic indicators. UNICEF will maintain full compliance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework in increasingly close cooperation with other United Nations funds and programmes.

43. A risk management strategy will be operationalized to mitigate the following risks to the achievement of programme results: diminishing funding from local fundraising; lack of intersectoral coordination; and weak capacity and coordination of partners. Updates and reviews of the emergency preparedness of UNICEF will also be undertaken with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

44. Continued efforts will be made to strengthen partnerships with civil society, putting in place capacity and financial-assurance measures, in cases where UNICEF funding is channelled through civil society organizations to implement the country programme. The trend in resource mobilization from the private sector shows steady growth and is expected to gradually increase local fundraising. This will contribute to UNICEF-supported programmes not only in Chile but also in other countries. The aim is to rely on increased contributions to global regular resources while maintaining independent voice of UNICEF on child rights.

Monitoring and evaluation

45. The results and resources framework (see annex) forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation. Workplans will be developed and programme results will be reviewed with government partners and other key stakeholders annually.

46. It is anticipated that the use of sources for administrative data will lead to greater data availability and facilitate ongoing programme monitoring and analysis. UNICEF will support the efforts of the Government with quantitative and qualitative studies and child-focus household surveys to inform the country programme, address key data gaps and monitor progress against relevant Sustainable Development Goals and other child rights indicators.

47. Evaluations, as outlined in the costed evaluation plan, will support decision-making, including for scaling up key initiatives and models that will be developed as part of the programme. Under each programme component, UNICEF will support the generation of disaggregated data, knowledge and evidence, which will provide greater insight into the deprivations, barriers and disparities that exist across categories of age, sex, wealth quintiles, origin and ethnicity.

48. UNICEF will continue to participate in the UNCT working group for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and the programme working groups that review the strategic management and achievements of the UNDAF. UNICEF contributions to the UNDAF outcomes will be reviewed within these mechanisms. In 2018, the UNCT will finalize the elaboration of a new UNDAF. UNICEF will continue to align its CPD with its contribution to the new UNDAF outcomes and to the national priorities for children.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Chile – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018–2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child (relevant articles): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 40

National priorities (related Sustainable Development Goals) 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF (2015–2018): 1. Social and economic development with greater equality, 2. Consolidation of democratic processes and political reforms, 3. Environmental sustainability and risk management, and 4. South-South cooperation.

Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] 1-5 1. Every child survives and thrives, 2. Every child learns, 3 Every child is protected from violence and exploitation, 4. Equity – every child has a fair chance in life, and 5. Every child lives in a safe and clean environment.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2022, children, particularly those in situations of disadvantage, benefit from coordinated policies and programmes, have increased access to integrated social services, and have their rights increasingly monitored.	1.1 Percentage of Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations linked to the policy and regulatory framework for integrated child and social protection B: 0% of 9 (2015) T: 33%	Internal reporting, Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE)	Government institutions have increased capacity to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the integrated protection of children and social protection in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Children and their families benefit from parenting services and programmes as part of integrated early childhood development services at the local level. Low-achievement schools address	Ministries of Social Development, Education, Health, Interior, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, the private sector and United Nations entities.	2 200	5 500	7 700
	1.2. Number of households with children covered by government cash-transfer programmes B: 44,500 (2016) T: 46725	Official data produced by Ministry of Social Development					
	1.3 % of children included in an integrated registration system for monitoring and follow-up	Official data produced by Ministry of Social Development					

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNDAF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners/ partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outputs, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	B: 22% (2016) T: 40%		violence and promote participatory, inclusive and quality education The Government has increased capacity to monitor child rights and to generate disaggregated child-related data and evidence				
	1.4 Average Index of School Environment of the lowest socioeconomic schools (0 to 100 scale) B: 72 (2015) T: 80	Index of School Environment Indicators of Personal and Social Development Agency of the Quality of Education					
2. By 2022, children, particularly those who are at risk, who are victims of violence, who are without parental care, and who are in contact and conflict with the law, benefit from a specialized legal, policy and institutional framework and have access to coordinated prevention and response services.	2.1 % of compliance of the specialized legal and policy framework with international standards (Convention on the Rights of the Child) B: 0% of 12 (2015) T: 33%	SIMORI	Government institutions have increased capacity to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the specialized protection of children in compliance with international standards The police and justice sector have increased capacity to provide services to protect children who are victims of violence, without parental care, and in contact and conflict with the law, in selected municipalities Society values positive discipline towards children, the child's right to live in a family environment, and restorative justice	Ministries of Interior, Justice, the judicial system, Parliament, NGOs, academia, the private sector and United Nations entities	1 000	3 100	4 100
	2.2 Children aged 1–14 who have experienced violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household during the past month B: TBD in 2017/2018 T: Decrease at 10%	Early childhood longitudinal survey					
	2.3 Children in detention per 100,000 child population B: 88 (2015) T: 81	National Statistical Yearbook, National Service for Minors					
	2.4 Number of children who are placed in residential care B: 14,245, (2015) T: 9,973	National Statistical Yearbook, National Service for Minors					
3. Programme effectiveness					1 050	2 000	3 050

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Total resources					**4 250**	**10 600**	**14 850**